VOL. LIL.

SOME GOOD AINICE

Ex-Gov. MacCorkle Agricultural Conditions.

RAILROADS AND FACTORIES.

Liberal Laws Invite Cipital and Capital is One of the South's

Greatest Needs at this Time.

Hon. Wm. A. MacCorkle ex-governor of West Virginia, who made a national reputation for the great work which he did in the development of West Virginia while governor, concributes to the January number of the Southern Farm Magazine of Baltimore an unusually interesting and striking discussion of southern farm conditions, and how the agricultural interests of

the south can alone be made prosper-

Governor MacCorlle says: "The farmer is not in a good way in the south. The totals of his labor, taken as a whole, are enormous, but the farmer is not the gainer, and the south does not profit by her enormous yields as she should. She is another example of the proposition that a country cannot become rich and strong through agriculture alone. The loom, the reaper and the anvil must go together. Severed, they but furnish the raw material for other and more favorable communities. Transportation, the factory and the farm under wise and established laws can make the south an industrial empire and the southern fammer a mighty

pire and the southern famer a mighty power in the world's affairs."

Discussing the situation, he says: "We cannot live under meth conditions as have existed. The swe thern producer must change the mean raising of the staples and seek other resolutes for his farm. He cannot do this as things stand with him today, for with a long haul and no close home market, he cannot do otherwise than mise the staples of heavy farming. It peeds no argument, but simply the re-expression of the statement that the glory of the the statement that the iglory of the southern farmer is to come through a ated; the army of the enemy is change of methods looking to the diver-sification of his product. How will we to this? There is one way, and that as stipulated in the protocol, of is, enlarge our horizon, liberalize our the island. But Cura is not free laws, turn our faces to the east, wel- dependent. Self-government is n come eastern and northern capital, es- constituted. For thit reason we tablish by the side of the waterfall and dedicate ourselves p bringing throne on our iron mines and locate erican intervention midst our magnificent of rests, the rail.

road and the factory." Discussing the farm squation in New England and the lesson to be drawn from it by the south Governor Mac Corkle states that w land this summer he mad a careful investigation of the stuat on. By reason of cheap western land , vast changes in the economies of ransportation, greater fertility of schil, duced in New England here was proa tremendous farm depr ssion. Great numbers of farmers, who had not been able to understand the containing place. abandone hange that was the east and grasp the sitif they could

taking place, abandone went west. They did no nation, and thought that not profitably raise the petition with the west life for the New Engla ereals in comthere was no d farmer: but in the last 15 years and velous change has taken place in the ricultural districts of New England found out that they c innot compete with the west in the heavier grains, in the heavier grains, in the hogs and sheep, and which hogs are sheep, and which have have turned to new fields of agriculture. The teeming manufactu ring towns demand poultry, eggs, bu tter, fruits, vegetables and the thousa and small fruits that can be profitably grown adjacent to a great population: The result is shown in a few illustra tions. In 1865 the beef product of M assachusetts was \$8,188,564; in 1885 it ras \$718,932 —a loss of over \$7,000,000 But these figures, which seemed to destruction of the agri of Massachusetts, wer crease in milk, to which

offset by the inh farmers turned their attention when they found the change that was takil ing place; and in 1885 the value of the milk product was \$10,312,762, while in \$1,956,187—a gain of \$8,356,575, making up the loss on beefs and having \$1.000,000 to spare. And las the milk product was 000. In 1897 the val able product, due alr the growth of manufal more than \$16,000,00 ries and cranberries 000,000.

Notwithstanding soil of the New Eng land States, the per capita as the white perif the of farm products they pay only about 10 s found in Massa- taxes. chusetts, Rhode Island d and New Jersey. three States in which vou are never out of the sound of the whirr of the wheels of the factory, while the lowest value of farm products peract is in the purely agric e of improved land altural States. Trkle theen illus-

trates his point will one case, which hundreds could he ven, based on the establishment in hi tory employing 400 an absolute In that community the result change in the whol cultural situation. The boys, in ad of going west, became operatives n the factory, a town grew up, ever lass of small farming gave the best i ults, at least \$100 a year of farm prod feed the operatives never been treated bettee nians. will grow on his land, that, let the seathan they have been by the piliter of the men were all in the many aboundant and varied provision crops.

The men were all in the many aboundant and varied provision crops. tal. The variety eluded eggs, beans, peas, fruits, vegetble, melons, sma al fruits and many e farmer made \$1. year from his melhe made in all his orn producer. Anttention from wheat

800 clear profit last on croys, more than life as a wheat and

Covernor MacCorkle | however, have turing can again vot

without intending it, our laws have constituted in fear rather than t! of corporate enterprises. Let move this barrier by liberal legi and invite the railroads and for

Capital for them will not come in incorporated form. Mere to advantages will not suffice. Wil tal manufactories and railroa wil AISE SUPPLIES AT HOME. liberalizing of our laws will cocap the railroads and manufacto: w come the fruition of the hope th southern farmer. Under our ski he will see around him the wavor the nodding heads of the cotolle

mingled with the orchard, tolder and delight the small farmer. so from the manufactories will f. th green land, and the whirr of bed will gladden and delight evere. The rush of the locomotive will be us the civilizing influence of lands, and amidst his perennial the southern farmer will dwell it piness which is denied any other

of the soil." WHAT GOMEZ SAYS.

In a Proclamation He Advises (ecome sensible men.

What to Do.

General Maximo Gomez fro camp 200 miles westward near N

Cuba, has addressed a proclamati the Cuban army advising again banding until the proceedings at ington regarding the pay of the il gent troops have been complete is dated December 29, and is in

"The moment has arrived public explanation of my conduc my purposes, which are always cord with my sense of duty to the try I serve. The Americans, our allies, have terminated the wa Spain and signed a treaty of pead believed it was my duty to mor any political or other object fro spot where I had drawn my swo long as the enemies of the arm not completely evacuated the My presence elsewhere would have turbed the repose and calmness sary to consolidate peace; nor ou to have cause the Cuban trouble unnecessary manifestations during

"The period of transition is the disappearance of the cause

"But above everthing spirit of justice to Cubap. necessary that bef the lin the people can dist a as a selection of order, that the too which try owes to its selections.

my present position, always help the Cuban finish the work I have dedicated my life."

Sensation in Havana A dispatch from Havana saill ternoon paper Wednesday set a through the city with a repad torture and execution challe been found at the residencing Spanish military governor, at the palace. The papers decled there the Spanish officials ing and murdered 60 prisoners. Imto their accounts, the floor of its ber was covered with dried blete walls was indented withthstrokes. An excited crowd was cred outside the residence, The last occupied by Gen. Parbom reported torture chamber ing about 8 by 8 feet, just off robroom. As a matter of fact wall ably used as a pantry. Insed there is a dirty iron bar, eviscolto hang meat on, and a piecit is ored rope is suspended from rac-

ticed torture next to his dir Settling Old Scor the Two bills were introducture indicate a great house of the North Caro, ate to cultural interests requiring all railroads in te and operate separate coaches introcolored passengers. A State

inconceivable that Gen. Pam.

constitution to the effect tion moneys arising from the polls and ty of the white race schools shall be appror the tyear, or in 1897, support of the public worth \$15,000,- white race, and all the lue of the veget- from the taxation of the nost altogether to perty of the Negro ra cturing cities, was schools, shall be ap is of farmers of your acquaintance; invari-the support of the band is ably you will find them to be the men prought over \$2,- the Negro race." The Jopulanow proportioned according as raised their own supplies. No State or he naturally poor tion, the Negroes gettinglough

duced in the house to an

Sailing of ou A dispatch from Sav. mornlumbia State says early a Car-ing of last week the Scrot e aveolina regiment broke cam sharf. nue and marched to Gd Rouwhere they boarded the toumamania. At noon the trange re- mined effort in the right direction. Is nia sailed for Habana, Cad the by no means advise the abandonment of march immediately beg treets money crop upon which we can with abthey were greeted with charles The upon and plead with each and every faring of hands and handde most mer in the State to plant no seed cotsoldiers parted with their have ton until he has planted such an acrereluctantly, for many of lives age of each and every other crop that

Lee County Bu Lee county is dead-After going through y and sold last year phases, the suprer id \$1,100 worth of knocked it out, holdings

when they left. Ther good wishes showered

out that to secure lishing it was unconstitution 's the southern farm- ion was written by the legislation to attract | is hard on the Lee apitalists and enlist | der the act of the the building of fac- the county the per ment of mines and established a cothad paid taxes in Il incerity, and the comptroller ath when I | cision by the hs to | years yet before

establishmen.

WINNSBORO, S. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1899.

Blunder That Farmers Should Avoid This Year.

on a Crop That Sells Below

ing New Year's address een issued by the commisof agriculture of the State of

Atlanta, Jan. 1, 1899. The beginning of the new year is on us and 1898 with all its hopes and sapponitments, is a thing of the past. will be well for each of us at this me, before we commence our work for he year, to take a calm and thoughtful new of the situation, and then to act as

What, then, do we find to be the concition of the average Georgia farmer at his time? After working for months make and gather a large cotton crop, as he any money left from its sale? . I ay emphatically no. Those farmers re fortunate indeed who have been ble to pay the debts incurred by them making the last cotton crop, the vast g unvaid accounts against

price of cotton. Dosardl

the season.

hope of getting a good pirce

price of cotton. Dosardies or your self with the idea that delude ghbors

will diminish their cotter ne ge and therfore you will increasered in the

could be no greater mistake of judgment

than this, as the selfish farmer so act-

ing will find to his cost at the end of

If Georgia made no cotton this year.

low-priced cotton, for the outlook prom-

ises nothing else, and being prepared,

For 33 years we have relied on cot-

ton alone with which to purchase every-

made not less than 20,000,000 of bales,

worth at a moderate estimate, fully

\$8,00,000,000. What has become of

this vast amount of money, which, if

of the richest States in the Union? It

duced within our own borders. Sup-

not been deluded by the all-cotton fal

section, can prosper that relies entire-

ly on one crop. Kansas tried it with

mortgaged, and she was only saved

I write as a farmer to farmers, know-

In addition to this, let proper atten-

tion be given to the raising of stock of

of all kinds. particularly cattle, hogs

and poultry. With proper manage-

ment, it is easier and cheaper to raise a

pound of pork or a pound of any lind

of poultry than it is to raise a pound of

ab- | cotton, and yet a pound of pork is worth

in- as much to three times as much as a

we can better endure such a calamity.

There

THE COTTONTOT. age show e soubled or trebled with-Prepare to plant a good corn of not less than 10 to 12 acres to that ow; and be sure to either broadcast ald peas in your corn at the last of the corn rows at the second or drop them on, or by the

lowing. Then prepare not less than five acres to plow for such crops as groundpeas, potatoes, sugarcane, millet, etc. After that out 10 acres, and no more, in cotton, regardless of who me Has Arrived to Stop Relying | may advise you to the contrary. A crop like this will give you 25 acres to the plow, and that is enough for north Georgia, though in middle and south Georgia, a few more acres might be

cultivated in corn or groundpeas. Buy as little guano as possible, but use all the home-made fertilizers that you can get together between this and planting time.

Stop buying hoehandles, axhelves, hames and other things that you can and should make at home on rainy Never go to town with an empty

wagon, but :lways carry something to sell, if only a load of wood. Buy nothing on credit if you can possibly avoid it. Better suffer some pri-

vations than go in debt. If we would be independent, and prosperous, we must farm on the lines suggested. No other roads will lead us out of the woods in which we are now almost hopelessly lost-but if we will follow the course I have endeavored to blaze out, we will in a short time be a happy, prosperous and contented peo-

the laudable effort to become self a hand. The

ot insisting that their customers and tenants shall plant a large cotton crop in order to get supplies. This course, hitherto pursued, has resulted in greatly increasing the cotton acreage, to the serious injury -I riay even say almost ruin-of all hands concerned. If they would try the opposite course, extending aid and credit only to those who make their food sup plies, how different and how gratifying would be the result. I appeal particularly to the merchant, who, by their insistence on a large cotton acreage before credit would be extended, have practically "killed the goose that laid he golden egg." Let them "face bout" and refuse credit to their custoers who may contemplate planting a ge cotton acreage. If such a course nld be adopted and carried out, it sno gift of prophecy to foretell that amount of property and suffering be banished from our State.

more than willing to helpon this hyevery means in my nower reatest reward that the condepartment could offer me e satisfaction of feeling that even though in a very

in restoring to the suffer-Georgia, that plenty and h they once enjoyed. O. B. Stevens. Commissioner.

CRIMINAL AGGRESSION.

Bryan Quotes McKin ley on the Annexation Is sue.

Col. William Jennings Bryan visited Springfield, Ill., last Wedn and in the loss would doubtless be made unto by the yearly increased acreage of rich cotthe evening addressed an in ton lands brought into cultivation weest dience in Central music hala, mense auof the Mississippi river. We had beatter prepare ourselves for long period off ing the question of annexati Bryan said: "The party that won, Mr. ing to oppose the gold standard as willappose an English colonial systemish to ing and repatriating the Spanish priscourse it is manwrong. It is astor be-oners held by the Filipinos, such pay-ment being considered a war indemnity; thing else. During that time we have thet world in the United States show of uph old the doctrine of securing land bad conquest. Blaine was against it in 1890. And a year ago last December kept at home, would have made us one the president of the United States sent a message to congress, and in that meshas all gone to pay the farmers and sage he said: 'I speak not of forcible manufacturers of the north and east for annexation, because that is not to be thought off; and under our code of mor- as the exchange, "seeing that they act supplies of various kinds, every item of which we could and should have proality that would be criminal aggression. My friends, there is a great moral quespose we had made only 10,000,000 bales tion involved, declared so by your in the past 33 years, and in addition president; a code of morality is in had produced all the supplies that we question, and according to that code, have bought from other States, is it for annexation, is criminal aggression. "I say, give independence to the peonot self evident that we would be betthe ter off by \$400,000,000 than we are at ple of Cuba, non because we promised it them, but because they fought for it present? The entire property of the State, cities included, is now but a litand have a right to it whether we promtle over \$400,000,000, and the farmers ised it or not. Willy cannot we apply the same principle to the Philippines? of Georgia ought alone to have been richer by this vast a nount, had they Why should we purchase a title to the Philippines from Spain? We declared that Spain did not have any title to Look around you in your different Cuba. When I buy \the Filipinos I communities and note the successful want to deal directly with them and I farmers of your acquaintance; invariwant to pay more than \$2.50 apiece for who have diversified their crops and

Honor Among Thieves. A man arrested in New York the other day for snatching a toocket-book from a woman and was identified by wheat, until most of her farms were her as the thief. After he had been in from utter ruin, it is said, by the "hen and the cow." Now, with diversified jail for several days another man came forward and voluntarily confessed that farming, she is again on the road to he had snatched the pocket-bolok and placed it in the pocket of the man who was arrested when he found himstelf in ing and appreciating the difficulties in danger of detection. When the second the way, but I believe they can all be man was shown the woman she also overcome by a persistent and deteridentified him as the man who robibed her. The moral of als story is twofold. First, there is sometimes "honior giment was formed at the cotton culture, for we have no other among thieves;" second, it is not an ways safe to accept the identification of Carolinians passed through wav- solute certainty depend: but I urge a prisoner by an excited woman as conclusive evidence of guilt.

A Hard Fate.

A dispatch from Madrid says Colonel Julson San Martin, who was in command of the Spanish garrison at Ponce, Puerto Rico, when the United States troops under Gen. Miles landed in the island and who abandoned the place without resistance, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life. He will be incarcerated at Ceuta, the Spanish penal colony in Morocco, opposite Gib-

A Good Profit.

It pound of cotton. The papers stated n- that Atlanta alone used 10,000 turkeys A good beginning has been made in ments have been made on grounds and gright direction in the sowing of the buildings, and \$10,000 will be turnel cst wheat crop probably in the late | into the State treasury, leaving several ory of the State. A fair crop of fall | thousand dollars upon which to comhas also been planted, but the acre- mence operations this year.

WILL FIGHT. THEY

If Our Forces Insist on Occupapation of the Cities.

THE CABINET IS SOPLEDGED.

Aguinaldo Has Gone to Iloilo to Take Command. Warlike News Via Paris. Filipino Terms.

An official telegram received in Paris by the Filipino junta dated Manila, Jan. 4, says that Aguinaldo has gone to Iloilo, at the request of the insurgents there, to place himself at their head, with the view of their possible fighting with the Americans. The dispatch also gives a list of the members of the new Filipino cabinet, with facts as to their antecedents. The following have definitely accepted office: President of the cabinet and minister

of foreign affairs, Mabini. Minister of the interior, Teodoro Sandico, a civil engineer, educated in England and Belgium and taken to Manil. from Hong Kong by Rear Admiral Dewey. Minister of finance, Gen. Trimus,

close ally of Aguinaldo. Minister of public works, Gregorio Gonzaga, a lawyer, until recently the Filipino agent at Hong Kong and formerly Spanish attorney general in the

Visayas. The cabinet is described as hom ous, every member being cording to these advices, to resist the American military occupation of the

Philippines. A member of the Filipino junta here explains that Aguinaldo did not run away, but "left Manila for the mountainous region behind Cavite, in order to make secret arrangements for his

voyage to Il ilo. The Filipino who furnishes this information also catgorically and specifically asserts that the latest telegraphic advices declare that if the Americans insist upon the occupation of the grincipal cities by the American troops the whole of the Filipinos will "resist by

force of arms." Mabini, it appears, claims recognition of the independence of the Philipine islands and will not consent to the release of the Spanish prisoners, but, it is added, he is willing to come to an understanding with the Americans "as for the surrender of the Spanish military and civil officials and others, which will only be made on the following conditions:

1. The negotiations to be opened formally between Spain and the national Filipino government. Spain nominating a delegate to treat therewith.

2. An exchange of prisoners and Spain to repatriate, firstly, all the Filipinos held prisoners for having been directly or indirectly connected with the insurrection; secondly, all prisoners of war condemned as traitors, revolters or deserters, or for having in any manner seconded the Filipino movement during the present century. this surrender to be made before the Filipinos release the Spanish prisoners, and Spain to grant amnesty to all Filipinos and Spaniards accused of compli-

eity in the insurrection. 3. Spain to defray all the expenses of repatriating the Filipino prisonit was wrong out to be good enougecause ers and also the cost of maintainthe national Filipino government consents to pay the expense of repatriating those Filipinos captured in formal action, although, it is added, "as a matter of fact the Filipinos are also entitled to demand the payment thereof by fupain." Friars taken prisoners, it is in orther asserted, will not be included their apal agents during the war, but condit surrender would be made on the delegation, firstly, that the apostolic pope; see will ask their liberty in the tifical decondly, that all bulls and ponleges to therees granting special privithirdly, the religious orders be revoked; clergy be rest all rites of the secular friar hold an pected; fourthly, that no pal or diocesal parish, cathedral, epi coall such prefer preferment; fifthly chat is absolutely necessary to prevent wideor naturalized ments be held by native sixthly, that rule Filipino clergy, and bishops be fixed. s for the election of

CONFIRMED FR Leading represent OM HONG KONG.
pino junta in Hong ratives of the Filiof an interview with thong in the course of The Associated Press correspondent clared that the serious Thursday de-Philippines is due to what crisis in the nate as "overt, unfair tret they designificant the course of the Philippines by the United Statement of the Filipinos by the United Statment of the said that despite the known tes." They fact that the whole of the Visayas grafact that possession of the Filipino fordup was in Otis was ordered to take posseles, Gen. the entire archipelago and discussion of troops and warships to the soutched Visayas. The Filipinos, according thern ed to prevent the landing of the Aminican at Iloilo, and may, as a last resorterdestroy the city for strategical purposet, The junta insist that a rupture of the friendly relations now existing between the Filipino national government' and the American executive is immi nent and that hostilities are probable tinless what they characterize as the unreasonable, un air and overbearing policy of the Americans" is modified. They say the Filipinos "would deeply regret such a rupture, but would accept it as inevitable." In concluding the interview the spokesman of the junta representative said: "The Filipinoes appeal to the American people to uphold the rights of mank nd and to avoid bloodshed, assuring the Americans of our desire to complete a friendly settlenient through an impartial commission of inquiry. The Filipinos loyally supported the Americans against

"The insurgents refuse to liberate the tears.

prisoners on the demand of the Ameri cans, laiming ethat this might be construed as an act of submission to the United States. With regard to liberating monks, the insurgents intend to negotiate with the vatican directly Gen. Rios has now opened direct negotiations with the insurgents concerning

the prisoners.' DESPERATE ROBBERS.

Six Highwaymen Do Ugly Work in the City of Chicago.

A Chicago dispatch says six highwaymen who were endeavoring to make their escape after having held up the dry goods store of H. C. T. Boorman, at 823 Twenty-first Place, engaged in a shooting affray with Policemen Edward Wallner and John McCauley Thursday evening and both officers were wounded, Wallner dying three hours later in the hospital. McCauley was shot in the arm and hip, but will recover. When Wallner and McCauley were called to the scene of the robbery they started in pursuit of the men. The officers drew their revolvers, but reached an alley they ran behind a fence and opened fire on the officers. Both policemen ran into the street and wounded at the begining of the encounter and McCauley was left to do battle with the men alone. After firing more than a dozen shots at the officers the six men turned and ran up the alley, McCaulay following them and received a second vound. He was then forced to give up the chase and the robbers orman and his clerk,

store when five of the robbers entered the store, one remaining at the door. They robbed Boorman of \$35 and a watch and took \$5 and a watch from There is no clue to their Carlson.

THE LYNCHING LAW.

A Nice Point Argued Before the State Supreme Court.

The Columbia Record says in the State Supreme Court at Columbia Wednesday morning a case of considerable interest was argued on appeal from Orangeburg county. The case is important from the fact that it has reference to the constitutional provision that the heirs and administrators of a party lynched may sue the county in which the lynching occurred. About a year and a half ago a negro named Brown was lynched in Orangeburg county, the charge against him being that he had burned several barns of farmers in the county His body was strung up on the side of the South Carolina and Georgia railroad track, exposed to the view of passengers and those who traveled by the dirt road. But that is neither here nor there. His administrator, Isaac Brown, brought suit against the county for \$20,000 damages. Judge Aldrich presided at the court and he decided that the constitutional provision applied only to prisoners who were taken from the custody of legal officers and then lynched, but did not apply to those persons lynched who had not been in the custody of officers. The attorneys for the administrator then appealed and the question was argued before the court Wednesday morning. Messrs. Raysor & Summers and Mr. J. B. McLanghlin represented the negro. Mr. H. H. Brunson, C. G. Dantzler and William C. Wolfe represented the

Will Stop Smallpox. Gov. Ellerbe received a long letter Wednesday from Senator Manning of Sumter, in reference to the smallpox situation in that county. In it hesays that the Negroes afflicted with the disease attend meetings, and that the disease is being spread all over the county. He says the white people are appalled. Continuing, he says: 'I write, therefore, to ask that you will give instructions to Dr. Jas. Evans to take such steps as are necessary to deal with the emergency and save us from the horrors reimburse you for any expenditure that spread suffering and death to many of no emergency fund to meet the situation, but in view of the appeals made to him he sent the following telegram to Dr. Evans: "Take full charge of the smallpox situation in Sumter county. I will borrow money to carry on the work."-Columbia State.

Owned and Run by Negroes. Last week at Concord, N. C., the machinery of the only cotton mill in the world owned and operated by Nogroes was started. Two years ago Warren C. Coleman, a well-to-do colored citizen of Concord, began to canvass the State history." And McCullagh, formerly are to be given. in the interest of such a factory. How well he succeeded was shown to-day the junta representatives, are deterned to when the seven thousand five hundred spindles began to turn. The mill was given Coleman's name in well deserved compliment for he secured subscriptions aggregating \$50,000. White people of North Carolina are much interested in the Spaniards. - Columbia State. the success of the experiment. A mill in South Carolina employing Negro la or failed but the Coleman concern is ganized on a different basis. The Meman mill is the 235th cotton mill emploperation in North Carolina. It will The say 100 persons, half of them adults. Christian Advocate, the Methodist ock is widely scattered.

Evacution of Havana.

Evacution, day at Havana passed off uietly. Non day at Havana passed off ish flags we't noon on Sunday the Span-can flags we're lowered and the Ameri-lated. Sons re hoisted, each being sa-ler hoisted tof Generals Lee and Butparade of the wo of the flags. The watched in silen American troops was The Columbia State says that Chairthe common enemy; and they now look Lee was much chice except that General
Lee was much chice except that General to the American nation to fulfill the and that they wenkeered by the Cubans the promises and the promises and the promises are the promises the promises and the promises the promise that the promise the promise the promise that the promise the promise that the promise the promise the promise that the promise the promise that the promise the promise the promise that the promise the promise that the promise the promise the promise that the promise the promise that the promise that the promise the promise that t is say that ninetenths of them came day that the financial showing of the the promises made Aguinaldo at when the men of at frantic with delight the promises made Aguinaldo at when the men of at frantic with delight the promises made and Kentucky. What penitentiary for the next year would be since the promises made and that they went the promises made and the promise made and the promises made and the promises made and the promise made day that ninetenths of them came from Tennessee and Kentucky. What a commentary on our method of farming!

A good beginning has been made in A The following official dispatch has been received in Madrid from Manila:

The insurgents refer to the Spanish officers in the deray of the Spanish officers in

the Expansion

Ex-President Cleveland

the request of a representative

Associated Press, for an expression

the question of expansion and annexa-tion, said: I do not care to repeat my views concerning the prevailing epidemic of imperialism and territorial expansion. Assuming, however, that my ideas on the subject are antiquated and unsuited to these progressive days it is a matter of surprise to me that refusal of certain natives of our new possessions to acquiesce in the beneficence of subjecting them to our control and management should in the least disturb our expansionists. This phase of the situation ought not to have been unanticipated nor the incidents naturally growing out of it overlooked. The remedy is obvious and simple. The misguided inhabitants of our annexed territoy who prefer something different from the plan for their control which we propose or who oppose our designs hesitated about firing because of people in their behalf should be slaughtered. on the street. When the six robbers | The killing of natives has been a feature of expansion since expansion began and our imperialistic enthusiasm should not be checked by the prospecreturned the shots. Wallner was tive necessity of destroying a few thousand or a few hundred thousand Filipinos. This should only be regarded as one stage in a transcendantly great movement, a mere incident in its progress. Of course some unprepared souls would then be lost before we had the opportunity of Christianizing them, but surely those of our clergymen who have done so much to encourage expanion could manage that difficulty.'

Whiskey Made of the Refuse of Sorghum Molasses.

The Columbia State says certain sections of South Carolina produce an intoxicating liquor which is obtained from the refuse of the sorghum cane after the syrup has been extracted.

This beverage is known as "sucat." The dispensary officials have been suspicious that illicit stills have been manufacturing this fiery beverage and for the past month Chief Constable assisted by Constables W. R. Crawford. James Crocker and J. E. Lightfoot, have been looking for these stills.

Mr. Bahr was in the city yesterday and reported that they had captured ght of these stills. He had a sample of the stuff which was labelled "tussick" or "swamp whiskey." It was white in color and almost pure alcohol, as could be told from the blaze emitted when a little was poured on the fire.

These stills were nearly all located on the border line between Lexington and Orangeburg counties. The stills kept but a small supply of stock on

captured. The majority of these stills contained copper kettles and copper worms. but some had iron kettles and vessels. Mr. Bahr destroyed all the stills but one, which he shipped to the State dispensary. The bottle which Mr. Bahr displayed was corked with a siopper of swamp root. This is as light as cork and as resilient as rubber. The enterprise of these people in trying to utilize the products of the soil is quite commendable, but their judgment in preventing their uses seems to be an error.

Want the Office Abolished

At the regular monthly meeting of the State board of control Wednesday it was, on motion of Mr. Williams, decided that a committee of two be appointed to formulate the recommendations of the board to the general assembly. The report is to deal principally with the purchase of the new dispensary bulding, the handling of beer privileges, and the disposition of the county boards of control. On motion of Mr. Cooper, the committee is to consist of Messrs. Williams and Hasleden. The State board has long since been dissatisfied with the operations of the county boards, and one of the members of such a calamity. If you have not stated Wednesday that the annual rethe available funds, I am confident that port would advocate the doing away with the county boards, which cost the State about \$12,000 a year, and are really of not much service. It is stated that the State board will probably reour citizens." Governor Ellerbe has commend that the senator and representatives from .each county constitute an advisory board for the purpose of actions upon questions which perplex the tions is to be respected except for cause State board, and upon which information could in no other way be obtained. -Columbia State.

Not Ruffians After All.

"General Ludlow, military governor from disorder, said that it was remark-able. Solonel Moulton. commander of private property be taken for military the Halina police, said that the ab- use it shall be paid for when possible in sence of crime after such an extraordi- cash at a fair valuation, and when paynary political change had no parallel in | ment in cash is not practicable, receipts chief of police of New York, finds the Habaneros "mild and tractable" and even Gen. Brooke is pleased with their excellent behavior. These are the people who were represented a few days of all friendly nations. All goods and ago as a set of bloodthirsty ruffians, hating all order and eager to massacre

Too Much Kissing. "The editors of the religious papers

have no more 'use' for Lieut. Hobson since the reports of his kissing mania began to come in. The Northwestern weekly of Chicago, is so exercised that it threatens the hero of Santiago in genuine Hibernian fashion by acclaring he 'will not only be quickly forgotten, but his name will be a by-word unless he quickly ceases the discreditable course he has pursued for the past few weeks.' "-Springfield Republican.

Blew the Maine Up.

by the names of Sencarias Bresnes, with | tion of affairs for the greatest good of as "largely moral.

Measure of and Libertie age of Fre

The policy of the ward the Philippines following cable messa the war department Ti

Adjutant Genera Washington, De Gen. Otis, Manila. By direction of the s I have the honor to train instructions of the preside the administration of

Philippine Islands: Executive Mar Washington, Dec. 2 To the Secretary of War: Sir:-The destruction of t fleet in the harbor of Mani United States naval squadr manded by Rear Admiral Dewi lowed by the reduction of the c the surrender of the Spanish practically effected the conquest

Philippine islands and the susp of Spanish sovereignty therein With the signature of the treaty peace between the United States as Spain by their respective plenipoten ries at Paris on the 10th

arms, the future control, disposition and government of the Philippine islands are ceded to the United States. In fulfilment of the rights of sovereignty thus acquired and the responsible obligations of government thus assumed, the actual occupation and administration of the entire group of the Philippine islands becomes immediately necessary and the military government heretofore maintained by the United States in the city, harbor and bay of Manila is to be extended with all possible dispatch to the whole of the ceded

territory. In performing this duty the military commander of the United States is enjoined to make known to the inhabitants of the Philippine islands that, in succeding to the sovereignty of Spain, in severing the former political relations of the inhabitants and in establishing a new political power, the authority of the United States is to be exerted for the security of the persons and property of the people of the islands and for the confirmation of all their private rights and relations. It will be the duty of the commander of the forces of occupation to announce hand, as not more than 70 gallons were and proclaim in the most public manner that we come, not as invaders or conquerors, but as friends to protect the natives in their homes, in their employments and in their personal and religious rights. All persons who, either by active aid or by honest submission, cooperate with the government of the United States to give effect to these beneficent purpose will receive the reward of its support and protection. All others will be brought within the lawful rule we have assumed, with firmness if need be, but without severity so far as may be

> possible. Within the absolute domain of military authority, which necessarily is and must remain supreme in the ceded territory until the legislation of the United States shall otherwise provide, the municipal laws of the territory, in respect to private rights and property and the repression of crime are to be considered as continuing in force, and to be administered by the ordinary tribunals so far as practicable. The operations of civil and municipal government are to be performed by such officers as may accept the supremacy of the United States by taking the oath of allegiance or by officers chosen as far as may be practicable from the inhabitants of the

While the control of all the public property and the revenues of the state passes with the cession, and while the use and management of all public means of transportations are necessarily reserved to the athority of the United States, private preperty, whether belonging to individuals or corporaduly established. The taxes and duies heretofore payable by the inhabitants to the late government become payable to the authorities of the United States unless it be seen fit to substitute for them other reasonable rates or modes of Habana, commenting on the freed om of contribution to the expenses of gov-

All ports and places in the Philippine islands in the actual possession of the land and naval forces of the United States will be opened to the commerce wares, not prohibited for military reasons by due announcement of the military authority, will be admitted upon payment of such duties and other charges as shall be in force at the time of their importation.

Finally, it should be the earnest and paramount aim of the military administration to win the confidence, respect and affection of the inhabitants of the Philipines by assuring to them in every possible way that full measure findividual rights and liberties which is the heritage of free peoples, and by proving to them that the mission of the United States is one of benevolent assimilation, substituting the mild sway of justice and right for arbitrary rule. In the fulfilment of this high mission, A Havana paper accuses a Spaniard supporting the temperate administra-

William McKinley. Acknowledge receipt . C. Co. adjutant general.

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other turned his and corn to poultr 1800 chickens and tuck. He points the attention of their cooperation toies, the der the construction ind, in eld